

BOSTON WANTS CONVENTION

Radical Republicans Oppose Meeting in Philadelphia.

Possible Effect upon Candidacy of John W. Weeks as a Presidential Possibility to Be Considered Most Prudently.

Unless Boston should decide to become a candidate for the republican national convention next year, New England support will go to Philadelphia with the only exception in sight coming from the radical wing of the party, writes a staff correspondent of the Public Ledger.

But Boston is developing a new ambition. It wants to become one of the leading convention cities in the country, to bring to the capital of New England as a means to the promotion of New England industry and business, as many of the annual meetings of commercial, civic and other bodies as possible, and with that end in view, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is about to launch an aggressive campaign.

A "Convention Bureau" patterned after similar bodies which have proved so successful in the West, from which progressive section New England is drawing more and more for inspiration, has been organized in Boston as a permanent branch of the chamber. It has been placed in the hands of a group of prominent business men, who have been raising a fund to finance the project.

While no definite decision with respect to this has yet been reached, the next republican national convention may be the first big game that the convention bureau will be gunning for. From the commercial point of view Boston would like to have that convention. There are, however, political considerations to be borne in mind, and the whole question will be thrashed out from this point of view also.

It must be remembered that New England in 1916 will offer to the republican national convention a favorite son candidate who is looking pretty large upon the horizon. Such a candidate would attract political observers in the country are taking Senator John W. Weeks very seriously as a presidential possibility. The possible effect upon his candidacy, either for good or ill, of a campaign to obtain the republican convention for Boston will be considered most prudently. Historically it is an asset for a candidate to have the convention of his party held in his own city, State or section.

Mr. Weeks is more than a local candidate. He is to a greater degree than any other man prominently mentioned for the party leadership next year, the candidate not only of Massachusetts, but merely of New England, but of the East in general. It might be that Mr. Weeks would experience no geographical disadvantage if the convention were held in Chicago, for reports coming into New England indicate that he is showing a surprising strength in the West.

At the same time Chicago will have a favorite son at the convention, who, according to gossip, should obtain benefit from the fact of the convention being held in that city. It is also true that Chicago might prove more favorable to the candidate Ohio, and to Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana. Thus, on the whole, it would appear that, next to Boston, Philadelphia would be the city most likely to give to Senator Weeks whatever advantage there may be in the geographical location of the convention city. This, of course, if Pennsylvania develops no "favorite son."

Boston not only feels that New England has something at stake in the nomination of Mr. Weeks, but also would like to obtain that convention for commercial reasons. It would be a tremendous advertisement and a notice to the country that when it comes to capturing all kinds of conventions the Hub means business.

There has been talk of erecting a convention hall, but Boston already has in Mechanics hall, one of the largest in the country. Boston's hotels have been growing in recent years, and an argument that has heretofore succeeded in depriving Boston of the honor of entertaining a national convention no longer holds good. With respect to furnishing \$100,000 guarantee, if Boston decides she wants the convention the money will be forthcoming in a hurry to help her get it.

Some opposition to Philadelphia as the convention city doubtless will be heard in New England, and it will not be actuated by selfish, but by political motives. Progressive republicans object to the convention going to the State that is controlled by Democrats. They will say, some of them already are saying it, that if the convention is held at Philadelphia it will mean the nomination of a reactionary. This opposition will come largely from the New England republicans who favor Bush, or a man of his type, as second choice to Weeks. And there is in New England today a surprising sentiment against the nomination of a reactionary. A sentiment that the gentlemen who kindly attend to all the business at national conventions would do well to heed.

A TWO DAYS' FAIR.

Exhibition at Essex Center September 22 and 23— Races July 31.

The same people who made a success of the Essex Center fair last year and who are responsible for the construction of a race track at Essex Center are determined to go one better this year and instead of holding the fair for only one day, as before, will make two days' venture of it and have decided on September 22 and 23 as the dates. In addition to this there will be one or more matinee races, the first of these being on the 24th of this month.

The fair last year was in the nature of an experiment, but although the weather was bad the crowd was larger than was to be expected under the most auspicious circumstances. This has encouraged the Essex Center people to erect a number of commodious sheds for the accommodation of the race horses, as well as a grandstand and to do much more work on the track. This part of the improvements will be completed before the races a week from Saturday.

Although the list of entries has not yet been completed, it is evident that most of the fast ones in Chittenden and Grand Isle counties will be at the meet anyway, and many more have been promised from Vermont and other Vermont towns. Because of the location of the track it can be reached with ease from a wide range of territory, and this will tend to bring up the number of entries.

Three races will constitute the program and the first of these will be called at 1:30 sharp. The management is promising to make every effort to run off the races in rapid succession. The new fair

grounds are located in the vicinity of the depot at the Center, three miles from Essex Junction, and automobiles will be on hand to carry passengers to and from.

COURT HEARINGS.

Petition in Divorce Case Considered by Judge Slack.

A hearing was held before Judge Leighton P. Slack Tuesday morning at the county court house in the divorce case of Alfred Brundage vs. Nellie Brundage, the hearing being on the petition of the libellant to secure temporary custody of the two years old child of the parties and motion of the libellee for an order for temporary alimony and suit money. The case was fully heard on the issues raised and an order made by Judge Slack that the care and custody of the child remain with the mother, pending proceedings. Mr. Brundage was ordered to pay to Mrs. Brundage the sum of \$25 on or before September 30 to enable her to defend the divorce proceedings instituted by him, in which the alleged intolerable cruelty is a ground for divorce.

In the afternoon Judge Slack, sitting as chancellor, commenced a hearing in the case of B. D. Martin, executor, against H. H. Beaman, and the case will be resumed at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The hearing is in a petition to foreclose a mortgage upon a farm in Minn now owned by the defendant. Mr. Beaman purchased the farm of Henrietta J. Chase and assumed the payment of a mortgage of \$250 given by her to H. H. Beaman, of whose estate Mr. Martin is executor.

WEDDINGS

Cook-Sheldon.

Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, daughter of Mrs. Frederick M. Sheldon and Thos. A. Cook of Shoreham Center, were quietly married Monday afternoon at five o'clock at the summer camp of the bride's mother at Queen City Park in the presence of a few friends and relatives. They were attended by Miss Hazel Buckley as maid of honor and Ralph Shon, brother of the bride, as best man.

The bride's gown was of white net and satin and she wore a picture hat of white embroidered net and roses. She carried pink and white sweet peas. Her maid of honor wore a dress of white embroidered voile and a white lace hat. She carried sweet peas.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. J. Staples in front of the fireplace, which was decorated with yellow daisies and ferns. Following the wedding a reception was held, Romeo's orchestra furnished music. The bride's traveling suit was of dark blue poplin and her hat was a black lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook left for a wedding trip to Chateaufort, St. Louis on Lake St. Louis, Vail, Quebec. On their return they will reside in Shoreham. Mr. Cook attended the University of Vermont and is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

Birch-Ryan.

The wedding of Francis Birch and Catherine A. Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan of 27 St. Paul street, was solemnized at eight o'clock Monday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral. The Rev. J. F. Gillis performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine, with a cap veil, and carried a shawl bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaid was Miss Malbie Ryan, who wore a light blue voile and a white picture hat. She carried pink sweet peas. The best man was Thomas A. Ryan, brother of the bride. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, the house being prettily decorated with ferns and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Birch are to reside at the corner of Spruce street and South Winslow street.

Gilmond-Muir.

Everett Gilmond of Hyde street, a mail carrier, and Miss Phoebe Muir were married at St. Joseph's Church at six o'clock Monday morning by the Rev. A. Lacourte. They were attended by Raymond A. Beaulieu and Miss Eva Duhamel. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride after the ceremony. After a short wedding trip, the couple will reside in this city.

Myers-Shegulin.

Leopold Myers of South Burlington, employed by the Wells & Richardson company, and Miss Emma Shegulin of South Prospect street were married at seven o'clock Monday morning at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. J. M. Gleason. They were attended by Charles Myers and John Shegulin, their fathers. After a wedding breakfast at the bride's home, they left on a short wedding trip. They will reside in this city.

JEWELERS ORGANIZE.

State Association Formed in This City and Officers Elected.

The Vermont Retail Jewelers' association was organized Monday at the Hotel Vermont, where meetings were held both morning and afternoon. There were 15 jewelers present, representing all sections of the State. The first vice-president of the national association, G. F. Evans of Utica, N. Y., was present and called the meeting to order. He stated the objects of the association and the benefits to be derived from it.

A temporary organization was formed by electing A. G. Mansue of this city chairman and A. R. Campbell of Morrisville secretary. Permanent officers were elected for the year as follows: President, F. W. Parker of Burlington; vice-president, F. J. Brown of Rutland; secretary, M. D. Armstrong of St. Albans; treasurer, S. A. Thompson of Brattleboro. The executive committee is composed of the four officers. A. R. Campbell of Bennington and A. R. Campbell of Morrisville. The time and place of holding the next meeting were not decided upon but are later to be determined by the executive committee. Rules and by-laws for the association were adopted. The Vermont State association is affiliated with the national association, which has a membership of about 4,000, including associations in 31 States. The purpose of the association is not only to create a better fellowship among the various jewelers of the State but after things have been adjusted it will mean a benefit to the patrons.

SUMMER ACHES AND PAINS

A backache that cannot be explained by having "sat in a draft" is more than likely the result of disordered kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills promptly relieve backache, sore or stiff muscles and joints, rheumatism, and sleep disturbing bladder ailments. They put the kidneys in sound, healthy condition. J. W. O'Sullivan, (Adv.)

Get the fact that you have a house to rent before the people who are looking for new homes.

PRIZE FOR MONTPELIER CLUB

Mrs. William J. Tindall Defines Word "Home" Successfully.

Her Letter Receives Award of \$25 for Being the Fourth Best in Contest Conducted by the Pictorial Review—Many Clubs Entered.

Last February at the suggestion of the chairman of the home economics department of the General Federation of Women's clubs, the Pictorial Review offered \$50 in prizes for the seven best definitions of the word "Home" sent in by any federated woman's club. The editor of the Review states that the response was remarkable both in the quantity and quality of the letters received. The fourth prize of \$25 was won by the Woman's club of Montpelier with the following letter which was submitted by Mrs. William J. Tindall.

The home exists and has been evolved to meet the varied and vital needs of human nature and it satisfies them so amply that, though various makeshifts and substitutes have been tried, nothing has ever been found to take its place. The precise meaning, however, that an individual attaches to home is determined by the particular needs it actually satisfies. Generally speaking, it is what you need, want, expect and get from the home that constitutes its value in your eyes.

Home may mean merely a boarding and lodging place, or a bit of heaven tucked away between dusty bricks. It may mean carpet slippers, shirt sleeves and frayed manners, or the trailing place of an imperishable soul. It may mean merely a certain mode of life, certain fixed routine, certain duties and obligations. It may mean an atmosphere of peace, restfulness, happiness, inspiration, all shrouded with love, which, when the mask drops, the farthest falls where one may be himself and at ease, relaxing physically and mentally, confident of love's sympathy, understanding and ministrations. Home may also mean the person that exalts this kind of atmosphere, or the spot where such an atmosphere prevails.

To the average normal man, home means a mate and offspring to love, protect and labor for—great primal needs. The average woman sees in home hands and little ones, and place to keep sweet and wholesome for them. To the child, home is the warm, snug nest where father and mother love ministers to its calm helplessness, and trains it for the coming glorious days of full-fledged flight in the wide spaces of the world. The race as a whole needs perpetuation. The home is its multitudinous cradle and nursery.

"Where we love is home," writes Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Home that our feet may leave, but our hearts cannot." Payne adds: "There is no place like home."

What, then, is home?—to you, to me, to all? Home is the place of ministrations to all the various, vital needs of our bodies, minds and souls, devised by love, working through love and perpetuating love. To me the purpose of the home appears to be to maintain the efficiency in body, mind and soul of the man and woman of today in order that they may lead happy, useful lives in the service of God and man, and to prepare for such efficiency the man and woman of tomorrow.

And its aim?—the development of man to his fullest and best, in body, mind and soul, thus, by uplifting and improving him, to uplift and improve humanity. To run a home efficiently requires the right personal equation, intelligent cooperation and conscientious discharge of their respective duties on the part of the two householders and last, knowledge of the true values of life, the high ideal and purpose of home and also, notable on the part of the woman—of those vital, practical matters which form the foundation of the soaring pyramid of human needs—health, food, household equipment, management, sanitation, hygiene, child-training, and so forth.

The business of the wife, mother, and home-economist is indeed one of the most strenuous of our day. And the most worthy while. For the home ministers not only to the life, but to the eternal needs of man. And in the last glorious analysis

Home is Heaven, And Heaven is Home.

BOY'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery Surrounding Disappearance of John Hood Cleared Up.

Charles Fabricant, a professional diver employed by J. E. Cashman of this city, returned Monday from Long Pond, situated in New York State just south of Willboro, where Sunday morning he succeeded in raising the body of the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hood of Baltimore, Md., who had been missing since last Thursday. On account of the extremely dirty condition of the pond the diver did not actually take the body from the bottom, but by coming in contact with it released the death clutch of one of the hands and it floated to the surface. That the boy had clutched branches on the bottom was evident from a piece of twig in his hand when found.

There was much mystery surrounding the disappearance of the young boy from Camp Poke-o-Moonshine and a possible explanation was that he had been kidnapped, his parents having wealth. The grief-stricken father had bloodhounds working over the Adirondacks, and detective had been employed on the case. The boy was first missed from his party late Thursday night. Parties to hunt for him were formed and a large fire was built so that if lost in the woods he might be attracted. His parents were summoned and diligent search was kept on ending with the recovery of the body from water about 10 feet deep through the efforts of the diver sent from this city.

COLLIDED WITH AUTO.

Peter Lander Thrown from Wagon and Handily Shaken Up.

Peter Lander of 163 North street, the veteran city carter, was thrown from his wagon Monday morning in front of the Palace garage when it collided with an automobile and received a severe shaking up, besides scrapes and bruises on his face and head. The wagon was broken to some extent, the machine escaping with the bending of one of the mud guards. Charles Russell of Greene street, who was riding with Mr. Lander, was also thrown out but escaped with no injuries.

G. F. Daley, who manages the Palace garage, came out of the garage in a Paige 32, sounding his horn as he left

the building. He swung up Winslow avenue towards Pearl street on the right hand side of the road. Mr. Lander with his passenger and baggage was coming down Winslow avenue in about the middle of the road. When he saw the machine he attempted to go around it but his vehicle hit the car, the impact throwing him to the ground. The horse made a dash on to the lawn of the First Church parish house where he was caught. Mr. Lander, who had but one hand, struck his forehead upon his face. His nose was badly scraped and blood profusely flowed. There was also a bruise upon his right forehead and one upon the back of his head. He was cared for at the garage and later taken home. One front wheel of the wagon was broken and the whippletree was also smashed. The horse was not scratched.

QUIET WEDDING.

John E. Henry and Miss Katherine Whitten Married Tuesday Evening.

John E. Henry, son of Mrs. Harriet Henry of 28 Battery road and Miss Katherine Whitten of Worcester, Mass., were married Tuesday evening at eight-thirty o'clock at the Baptist parsonage by the Rev. James S. Linaker. The bride wore a gown of blue crepe de chine, and carried pink and white sweet peas. Her bridesmaid was Miss James O. Henry, sister-in-law of the groom, who wore pink crepe de chine and carried sweet peas. The best man was Jack Lyman, brother-in-law of the groom. Miss Dorothy Clark was the flower girl and wore white trimmed with pink. The wedding was quietly observed because of the illness of the groom's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Clark. Mr. Henry is chief at Sterling Hill, Sterling, Mass. Following the ceremony a supper was served at the home of the groom's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry will leave this evening for Worcester, Mass.

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports business among the manufacturing lines here as a whole, not much changed. Retail merchants claim July sales have been well patronized and stocks have been placed in good shape. Passenger rails road travel indicates a good volume of business for the summer resorts. Wholesale hardware and general mill supply business has been good. The grocery trade is slow. Farmers have been benefited by the rains. Whittier county farmers report damage done by grasshoppers. Further activity is reported among the scale manufacturers. General collections are still slow. Further reports from the building trade in the United States show for June and the first half of the year the lowest record for many years. The decrease for June, 22 per cent, is the heaviest reported since December and the first six months' returns from 26 identical offices are the poorest with one exception, that of the last half of 1914, recorded in six years.

Business failures for the week ending June 15, 1915, were 24, which compares with 28 last week and 24 for the like week of 1914. This not only is for the United States as a whole, but was one mercantile failure in the State of Vermont for the week ending July 17. The reports to the bank commissioner for the period ending Dec. 31, 1915, showed an increase in the savings deposits in the State for the six months' period of years to 1915. Commercial deposits dropped off, but there was a gain of \$1,000,000 better than \$3,000 for the period.

RISE OF FARM TRACTOR.

Rapid Development Makes Only Latest Information of Value.

The efficiency of the gasoline motor as a means of operating plows, cultivating implements, harvesters and so on, has been widely and vigorously discussed among agricultural engineers and representatives of the horse-breeding interests. At first the tractor promised to sweep the horse from the field. Then a series of unsatisfactory experiences furnished the basis for the statement of the horse breeders that the tractor could never displace the horse. The tractor was too expensive and too inefficient. It was too slow and too noisy. It was too rough on the soil and too rough on the farmer's back.

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin on farm experiments with the tractor, which presents a great array of data on the use of tractors of various types under varying conditions. This bulletin summarizes the subject by saying that the present time the tractor appears to have made for itself no important place in the agricultural economy of this country. But a more important statement in this summary should not be overlooked: "It must be borne in mind that the tractor is a product of a machine in the process of development."

The chief deficiency of the bulletin appears to be that it is a considerable degree out of date. According to the data, which were evidently collected in the season of 1914, farmers who purchased machines early in that year invariably gave more favorable replies than men who had used them two or more seasons. This bears out the contention of tractor manufacturers that the tractor is developing so rapidly that any information more than two years old is of no value today.

Within the past two years there have been put upon the market a wide variety of low-cost light tractors designed to meet the needs of the average farmer on a few hundred acres. Sales of these tractors have been so rapid and extensive that they have generally been sold before the development of the industry resembles that of the automobile, the use of which increased by leaps and bounds as soon as the main difficulties of construction had been mastered and there came a standardization of parts. Most of the weak points of the gasoline engine have been eliminated. Problems of transmitting power to wheels for tractor purposes have been pretty generally solved. Types of work to which the tractors are suited are indicated have been determined. Cost of repairs has been reduced. Most important of all, first cost per horsepower has been brought to a level that will enable many farms to introduce tractors in combination with horses, with a decided saving on expense.

It is not expected that the small tractor will displace all horses. But it is believed that it will prove an economical substitute for large numbers of horses on many farms where the need for power is confined to brief periods in the spring and fall. The next few years will undoubtedly experience much more valuable experience with the tractor than anything that has been collected up to the present time.

LIGHTENING THE LOAD.

O'Brien-Kane alive, Pat, we're rescuin' ye. Voice from the Debris—is big Delaney up there will ye? O'Brien—sure he is. Voice—Ask him to place off the rooins. I've enough on top as ye without him. —Boston Transcript.

HOME DRUGGERY NO MORE

Modern Woman Tells Why It's Thing of the Past.

Efficiency Enables Housekeeper of Present Day to Manage a Home and Have Other Interests—Grandmothers Slaves, She Says.

Are the women of the present day better housekeepers than their mothers and grandmothers before them? Have the multitudes outside of the home activities of many of the 20th century women reduced their efficiency as home managers, or have they by sharpening their intellects become more alive to the fact that the status of housekeeping depends in large measure on the housekeeper herself, and that she can make of her work a drudgery or an interesting science, just as she sees fit?

A recent discussion of this ever interesting topic was taken up by a group of clubwomen the other day, says the Philadelphia Evening Ledger. Many of them are exemplary housekeepers, whose refrigerators are never permitted to indulge in that disgraceful performance known as "running over," whose children always are as clean as cherubs and whose entire regimen is conducted with a smoothness calculated to leave the most fastidious husband in a contented mood.

"I firmly believe," said one woman, emphatically, "that the modern woman makes a more systematic housekeeper than her female ancestors. I mean so that that, whereas the woman of 50 years ago who became known as a good wife and mother had to give over her entire time to the economy of her home, made time to develop other interests outside the home."

GRANDMOTHER A SLAVE. "My grandmother," she continued, "was one of those women whose homes can be clock work, but in order to achieve this state of efficiency—if it can be called such—personally I have different views on the matter—she made herself a slave. It was her type, I am sure, that was responsible for the old adage, 'A man's work is from sun to sun, a woman's work is never done.'"

"Her servants, instead of being trained to stand on their own feet, were made to feel their dependence on her. She could never take a vacation because she couldn't relax her hold on the home affairs. This would have been entirely impractical if she had. The consequence was that, though she was an example to all the children in the neighborhood, she became in time a martyr, and after she had raised five children and had arrived at an age when a woman ought to be back and enjoy life she was an old woman ready for the reaper's hand."

SHOULD STANDARDIZE WORK.

By standardizing her housework and putting it on the same basis that she would a chosen profession, remember the modern woman in her home management has a real advantage over her mother and grandmother. In no other field has there been such a number of improvements in the "weapons of trade." We have vacuum cleaners, fireless cookers, gas ranges, electric implements—a thousand recent inventions to facilitate labor.

"Moreover, our taste in housefurnishing is improving and practically every one is coming to see that the old kind of home, filled with elaborate carvings, too low ornamentation and distasteful-looking knick-knacks, was not only a tedious affair, but was more expensive and required more time to look after than one furnished with quiet simplicity. For the woman who can't afford a servant these indications are landmarks for the woman who can. They make life an easier-going thing than it is for those who had the modern housekeeping paraphernalia, all that the housekeeper has to do is exercise her executive ability."

DISTURBING THE OCEAN.

A Kermack sat on the beach at Atlantic City watching a very fat father disturbing himself in the surf. He knew nothing of fish, and he did not notice that each succeeding wave came a little closer to his feet. At last an extra big wave washed over his shoe top. "Hey, there," he yelled at the fat father, "quit yer bounkin' up and down. You want to drown me?"—New York Globe.

Advertised price-concessions must be genuine—for the merchant who did not see to it that they were would not abide for very long in this community, even though he advertised ever so much.

Central Vermont Ry

Time Table in Effect June 27, 1915.

TRAINS LEAVE BURLINGTON.

12:01 a. m., daily, for Boston, New London, Springfield and New York.

4:10 a. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago.

7:10 a. m., except Sunday, for Boston, Springfield and New York.

Broiler buffet parlor car from Burlington, without change, due Boston 4:15 p. m.

7:20 a. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury and Portland.

10:10 a. m., except Sunday, for Richmond, Montreal and Ottawa.

10:10 a. m., Sunday only, for St. Albans.

11:05 a. m., daily, for Boston, Springfield and New York; for New London week days only.

Through parlor cars and dining cars, Essex Junction to Boston and New York. Parlor car for Bretton Woods, commencing July 13.

2:50 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans.

4:35 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans, Broomfield Point, Ogdensburg, Richford and Montreal.

Also for Montpelier and White River Junction.

5:10 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury.

6:45 p. m., daily, for Montreal and Chicago. Standard sleeper daily, and tourist sleeping cars Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Chicago, without change.

6:45 p. m., Sunday only, for White River Junction.

10:30 p. m., except Sunday, for Boston and New York. Through sleeping cars from Essex Junction to Boston 8:05 a. m.

The W. G. Reynolds Co. Carpets---Furniture---Linens

This Big July Clearance Sale Has An Added Interest for You Now!

We're just finishing our annual inventory and find scores of odd pieces, remnants, etc., which we have marked at quick clearance prices. As yet we have not had time to assemble them in convenient selling quarters, but any one in the store will be glad to show you. There are odd pieces in

Furniture Rugs Linoleums Scrims Muslins Curtains Draperies Cretonnes

In fact, some things from every stock and they are real live bargains.

During Your Summer Vacation

is an ideal time to have your hair mattresses renovated and made over. Remember we do this in an excellent manner and guarantee satisfaction.

We'll clean your carpets and rugs during this period if you choose and have them ready upon your return.